1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all rede to the glery and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888.

The Message of Governor Hill. The Empire State is pretty well off at pres-

ent, and the administration of its affairs is directed by an uncommonly able and sensible Chief Executive. Governor HILL's message to the Legislature this year is so short and so directly to

the point that it requires no summary. Everybody will read it for himself. The recital of important reforms in the State's policy, already recommended by Mr.

HILL and already acted upon favorably by past Legislatures, was worth making. It shows how much good can be done by a Governor with a clear head and sturdy common sense. The previous recommendations renewed

by the Governor for consideration by the present Legislature are numerous and concisely stated. Many of them are unquestionably sound.

The question of transferring the municinal elections of this town to the spring of the year will bear some discussion. The rebuke of the last Legislature for its

outrageous defiance of the expressed will of the people, in falling to provide for the Constitutional Convention voted for in 1886, is well deserved. The neglected duty devolves upon the present Legislature.

The same remark applies with even greater force to the failure of several successive Legislatures, controlled by the Republican party, to provide for the enumeration of the Inhabitants of the State which the Constitution requires as a prerequisite to reapportionment. Governor HILL puts the responsibility where it belongs. An enumeration means reapportionment. Honest reapportionment means a Democratic Legislature and the loss to the Republican minority of the power which it has usurped so long, and by such shameless partisan trickery.

The great novelty in the message is the Governor's argument in favor of the passage of an act abolishing the Senate's power of confirming or rejecting Executive nominations, except in the few cases where the Constitution specifically requires confirmation by the Senate. It savors of sarcasm which is unquestionably justified by his recent experience with the Senate. There will be less difference of opinion about the alternative proposition which he presents, namely, that nominations on which the Sen ate refuses to act should, after a reasonable time, become valid without confirmation. hang up appointments indefinitely, merely to make partisan capital, to embarrass the Executive, and to obstruct the business of the State.

By all means read Governor HILL's vigorous and intelligible message.

#### The Latest Phase of the Irish Rent Question.

No recent political incident has produced so great a sensation in the United Kingdom or is likely to have such serious consequences as the order promulgated by the Irish Land Commissioners, making a net average reduction of 12 per cent, in all indicial rents. As this measure is certain to provoke exciting debate in the coming session of Parilament, it may be well to mark at this time its exact significance by briefly reviewing the laws relating to rents which have been enacted or proposed during the last seven years.

The GLADSTONE Land act of 1881 created three Commissioners for the purpose of readjusting Irish rents to the earning capacity of farms, provided these should be held, not under lease, but by ordinary occupancy, from year to year. The Commissioners were authorized to investigate the facts, and, in conformity with them, to fix judicial rents, but only in individual cases, upon the application of one or both of the parties concerned. They were not empowered to act of their own motion in any case, much less to order at one stroke a reduction of rentals applicable to all Irish holdings. It was further provided that a judicial rent, once fixed, should be unalterable for a definite term of years.

When the present Parliament convened in the autumn of 1886, it was made known that the greater part of the Irish tenants other than leaseholders had taken advantage of the GLADSTONE Land act. Their rents had been judicially cut down to figures from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than those at which they stood in 1879, when the present agrarian agitation began. But, owing to an abrupt and serious decline in the value, of farm products, it was already evident that Irish tenants could not pay the judicial reats even for the year 1886; much less could they afford to wait for revision until the term designated in the Land act should expire. As new conditions had supervened, supple mental legislation was plainly needed, and the Tories themselves promised to introduce some measure of relief in the spring session of 1887. The engagement was a vague one, for it was left uncertain whether the remedy would take the form of increased facilities for purchase or of some arrangement for the remission of arrears. As regards, however, the negative side of the definition, the spokesmen of the Government were sufficiently explicit. They declared that under no circumstances should tudicial rents be touched until the termination of the term fixed by law. For, as Mr. Goshen pointed out to the appreciative landlords, once meddle with judicial rents and the sale of your estates becomes impracticable, since you

have no longer any settled basis for the cal-On the strength of the Government's prom-

ise to do something or other by and by, the Tories rejected Mr. PARNELL's proposal to suspend evictions in Ireland during the winter of 1886-87, and to permit tenants, pending the application of legislative relief, to retain in their handsa fraction of their rents proportionate to the decline in the price of farm products. To this provisional pallia-tive, which the Tories refused to sanction by law, the Irish tenants, under the pressure of intolerable hardship, had recourse through the so-called "plan of campaign," which, of course, was technically a violation of the law making judicial rents immutable. It was, we scarcely remind the reader, to frustrate this plan of evading a statute no longer suited to the facts that the present Coercion act was driven through Parliament. And it is against the chief promoters of that expedient that the arbitrary powers conferred upon the Irish Government have been directed with special rigor. Now, in order to justify the passage of the

Crimes act and the treatment of such men as Mr. O'BRIEN, Lord Mayor SULLIVAN, and Father Ryan as ordinary criminals, it was incumbent on the Tories to demonstrate, or at all events to contend, that the plan of campaign was not only technically but morally unjustifiable. Accordingly, their newspapers and public speakers throughout last winter and spring insisted that the fall in agricultural prices was a transient phenomenon whose gravity, moreover, had been grossly exaggerated. Unluckily, their own Commission of Inquiry, appointed probably in the firm belief that it would do nothing inconvenient, brought in a report fully confirming Mr. PARNELL's assertions in regard to the extent and permanent nature of the decline Thereupon Lord Salisbury-in order to quiet the consciences of his Liberal allies who had accepted the Crimes act with reluctance-introduced in his subsequent Land bill a clause so far repealing a fundamental provision of the Land act of 1881 as to empower the Land Commissioners to reduce even judicial rents. In the House of Lords, however, where the land-lords are omnipotent, the clause in question came near provoking a rebellion against the Tory Premier, and the bill was sent back to the Commons, saddled with an amendment, to the effect that the Commissioners in their reductions were to take cognizance of no circumstance or plea except the falling off in the prices of farm produce Recent events have made it plain that the landlords in both Houses also took for granted that the new powers bestowed on the Commissioners would never be exercleed, or, .at worst, would only be at long intervals applied to individual cases.

We can see then, why the sweeping decree just issued by two of the three Land Commissioners-it is understood that one of them refused to sign it on the ground that the reduction ordered was inadequateshould have come upon the Irish landlords like a thunderclap from a clear sky. Here were their incomes already judicially curtailed by from 20 to 30 per cent., yet suddenly by one stroke of the pen every rental in Ireland is whittled down 12 per cent, further, on an average, by the agents of their own Unionist Government. No wonder that the Irish landowners, staggering under a load of mortgages and settlements, and beholding the last remnant of their equities extinguished, send forth an exceeding bitter cry, and reflect with anguish on their refusal of the lavish offer made to them in Mr. Granstone's Land bill, and which will never be renewed.

### The Lodging House Population.

During the last twenty-five years the population of New York has more than doubled and of the 800,000 people who have been added to the number of inhabitants, the great majority are dwellers in the tenement and lodging houses, of which we have now more than 30,000. A tenement house, we may explain, is defined as a house occupied by four or more families, and therefore the apartment houses and French flats that have multiplied so greatly of recent years, come within the description.

As the population has increased so rapidly there have sprung into existence to satisfy its needs a great number of lodging house where beds are let at a cheap rate and in which many thousands of people are accommodated nightly. Twenty years ago they were hardly known in New York, the boarding houses and the cheap hotels satisfying the demand for transient sleeping places such as it then was. The first recognition of the lodging house distinctively is found in a report made in 1865 by a volunteer associa tion for hygienic reform, and it referred to a few such houses in Washington and Baxter streets as supplying lodgings to "vagabonds

and homeless persons." Their number does not seem to have in cressed much until after the financial panic of 1873, when, according to the report of President BAYLES to the Tenement House Commission, "the number of vagrants throughout the country increased enormous ly, and in winter crowds of them flocked to the cities, where they could more easily procure food and shelter." For their accom dation, and to meet the wants of the multitudes of people generally who were out of work and who had no homes, the number of lodging houses speedily began to multiply, the keeping of them having become profitable business. Large buildings which had been used as warehouse and manufactories were hired by enter prising men, and filled up with tiers of beds like berths in a ship, often three deep, and consisting of more sheets of coarse sacking stretched between slender corner posts Nothing cheaper in the way of a sleeping place could have been provided, and so many of the beds could be put in a narrow space that they were let as low as five cents a night. The more luxurious accommodation of separate beds, with mattresses and bed

clothes, cost 25 cents. At first these beds were all in large open rooms, but as competition was introduced into the business, the proprietors began to separate the bods with low partitions, so as to secure some privacy to the lodgers; and that is now the general custom. Such houses are very numerous, especially in the lower part of the town, though the report of President BAYLES does not give their exact number, and accordingly the Board of Health has concerned itself especially with their regulation. Every lodging house keeper is required to obtain a permit to carry on his business, and the number of lodgers he is allowed to accommodate is fixed after an in spection of the premises, under a rule that from 300 to 600 cubic feet of air space par head must be provided, according to the facilities for light and ventilation.

President BAYLES says that in cons quence of such regulations the lodging houses are now in a far better sanitary condition than ever before, and that examina tion and experience have proved that the keepers are amply able to comply with them without increasing the cost to the lodger. The profits of the business, it seems, are large, for though the price of a bed is small the number of lodgers is great. It is probably safe to estimate that these houses ac commodate far more people every night

than are found in the regular hotels, and that the demand for them is increasing is shown by their constant multiplication even under the severe regulations and restrictions of the Health Department.

Railway Passengers and Strikers.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has ren dered a decision of considerable importance to rallway corporations relating to their duty to protect passengers against unlawful assaults by laborers engaged in a strike. The plaintiff in the suit was a passenger in a train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The train stopped at a place which was not a regular station, where it took on board a number of non-union laborers who had agreed to work for a steel company whose employees were out upon a strike. At a stopping place beyond the point where the non-union men were taken on the train, the cars were entered by a mob of strikers, who attacked the non-union men, and in the course of the affray which ensued shot and wounded the plaintiff. He subsequently brought suit against the railroad company to recover damages for the injuries thus in flicted upon him, and a verdict was rendered in his favor, which the Supreme Court has just affirmed. The decision, however, was not unanimous, the Chief Justice and one of the associate Judges dissenting from the opinion of the majority of the court.

The claim of the plaintiff was based upon a charge of negligence against the officers and agents of the railroad company, at the time the assault was committed, in falling properly to protect its passengers. The Judge who presided at the trial told the jury that it was the duty of the company as a common carrier of passengers "to exercisthe utmost care, skill, and vigilance to carry the plaintiff safely and to protect him against any and all danger, from whatever source arising, so far as the same could by the exercise of such a degree of care and vigilance have been reasonably foreseen and prevented." This language would seem to impose a higher degree of care and diligence than has ordinarily been sanctioned by the courts in respect to the transportation of passengers, for it is well established legal doctrine that a common carrier is not an insurer of the absolute safety of the passenger to be carried. But the Supreme Court of Illinois holds that the instruction which we have quoted was not too strong a statement of the law in view of the particular facts of the case under consideration.

The negligence imputed to the railroad company was twofold: first, in taking on board the non-union laborers, and secondly, in falling to adopt precautionary measures to protect the laborers, and the passengers who might be in the same car with them, against the attacks of the strikers. According to the opinion of the majority of the court, the train, being filled with men, women, and children, was stopped at a point not a station, in the midst of a flerce mob, where the persons whose conduct had excited the antipathy and hostility of that mob were taken into the same car with the passengers. There was evidence indicating that the railway men were fully informed that it was dangerous to take on the non-union workmen at the place where they were admitted. Previous assaults had been made upon these laborers along that part of the line, and it was well known that the mob was as furious against them as ever. Under these circumstances says the Court, "the laborers should have been placed in a car by themselves, where they could have been protected or have protected themselves without danger to pas gers who had not been previously advised as to the danger to be encountered." Furthermore, the company is declared to have been negligent in omitting to anticipate and provide against an attack on the part of the strikers as the train continued on its way. Such a thing was likely to occur at any near distance from the central part of the disturbance. An attack had been made prior to that time two miles distant upon the laborers in the box car. Upon this occasion the mob was more violent than usual. and the utmost care should have been taken

to protect the passengers." study of this impo case to railroad managers throughout the country. It is well worthy of their attention.

## A Dangerous Senator.

The extraordinary passage which we printed yesterday from Mr. BLAIR's forthcoming book on the temperance movement shows that he is in some respects a more langerous person than JOHANN MOST.

If Most could have his own way, he would work the ruin of American institutions, and bring innumerable wees upon the citizens of

this prosperous and happy republic. If Senator BLAIR of New Hampshire could have his way, he would involve the United States in war with the rest of the civilized world for the sake of a crank idea, and would precipitate upon his fellow citizens evil conequences too colossal to be estimated, and altogether too terrible to be contemplated without horror.

Incredible as it may seem, the programme of statesmanship announced by Mr. BLAIR in the concluding chapter of his book admits of no milder construction than we here put upon it. If we take the Senator at his own words, he is a fanatic of the most dangerous sort.

He would not be content with foreing prohibition upon the people of the United States by constitutional amendment. That having been accomplished, he would enlist all the power and resources of this republic in an endeavor to force prohibition upon the nations of Europe and South America, and the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Polynesia. He would do this, not by missionary effort or friendly persuasion, but with shot and shell.

We do not misrepresent Mr. BLAIR, or exaggerate the intent of his actual words. Our nation must become an active agency," he says, "in the great family of ations for the destruction of the traffic throughout the world."

How does he propose to destroy the world's liquor traffle? "Let us build our navy, outlaw the liquor traffic, declare it piracy when conducted upon the high seas, and suppress it with shot and shell. It is worse than the trade in slaves."

After declaring a certain part of the comnerce of England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Spain to be piracy, and after ending forth the United States navy on its bloody mission of reform, how would Mr. BLAIR proceed upon the high seas? Capture or sink every ship that carries the contraband article, and give it to the waves, says this sanguinary reformer.

"Ah!" he concludes, "if we"—that is to say, fanatics like himself—"only were in possession of our own Government. If we were only in earnest ourselves! Then what might we not do next?" Gop alone knows. But judging from

the prophetic picture which Senator BLAIR unfolds, and from the charocter of the international complications which would be sure to ensue, he would do something fatal to the continued existence of the American nation. Instead of enforcing Mr. BLAIR's ideas of what conitutes piracy, the United States would be declared the common enemy of all mankind,

and we should be promptly blown off the face of the globe.

Yet this is the programme which a Senator of the United States in all seriousness lays down. There is nothing crazier in the wildest imaginings of Most.

Mr. BLAIR is a more dangerous person than Most: for BLAIR is in the United States Senate, while Most has been locked up in jail.

Mr. Enver H. Chosny, member of the assembly, bore a prominent part in the Republican caucus at Albany on Monday evening; and in his speech upon the nomination of FREEMONT COLE for Speaker he told the Republicans what they ought to do: "It seems to me the secret of success in the future

will be to turn our backs more on the past and look more toward the future. It is very well for us to talk about Lincoln and Grant and Garrield and the achievements ber that Lincoln and GRANT and GARFIELD chiefly con cerned themselves with the political questions of their day and paid little attention to the record of the Republican party previously. It was the present and not the past with which they were concerned. They took pres-ent issues as their subjects of battle. It seems to me we must look to the young men of the Republican party for

Mr. CROSBY is one of those young men who carry conscience into their politics, and we are not surprised that he should wish to turn his back on the past of the Republican party. For two years the Republicans in the Legis have succeeded in preventing that enumeration of the people which the Constitution enjoins, and that distribution of legislative repre-sentation which should follow. By this means they have kept themselves in the possession of power, and have prevented the majority of the which rightfully belongs to them.

A more rascally piece of fine work was neve transacted by any set of scamps out of the State Prison, and we trust Mr. CROSET will do comething toward bringing about the neces sary reform.

It may confidently be predicted that before another New Year Lucius Quintus Custius Lanar will be Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals — Ution Ob-

That he will never be. In the first place, his same is not Lucius Quintus Custius, and in the second place, he has not been nominated for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The New York Herald announces that "it goes without saying that the Quarantine Department should be everything that science experience, money, and vigilance can make it." low could a journal of so much science, experience, vigilance, and money print such an abthose pedantic humbugs who, in their effort to display a knowledge of French, only succeed in showing ignorance of it. In mercy to them and for their future guidance we may say that in French the word va has a far wider range than its literal translation can possibly reach in English. Consequently the saying, il va sans dire, forcible and clear as it is in its own idiom, becomes ridiculous when literally put into the form of an English phrase.

We trust for the sake of our mother tongue, for which we have the greatest reverence, that our contemporary will let it go without saying

Governor Hill,'s message is a plain, sensible, straightforward document, without any bunkum or demagney in it, or anything on which one cannot differ with him respectfully.—Evening Post.

All very true, but what is your authority for spelling the honest old name of Buncombe in a nanner so unnatural?

OSMAN DIGNA, who has probably been killed more times by telegraph than any of his contemporaries, has a persistent habit of comng to life to vex the British just as they are oginning to enjoy a breathing spell. There is no doubt that when he last disappeared from this mundane sphere the large force with their friendly native allies of the Red Sea littoral had been badly whipped and had hurried back to the Nile to repair damages. A few weeks ago the friendly natives were tending their cattle in supposed security and Suakim was comparatively destitute of troops, when suddenly the original Osman loomed into view across the western sands with a arge force at his back. Egyptian troops are once more hurrying to Suakim, and tidings that OSMAN DIGNA has again departed thi ife appear imminent. No one will believe it. nowever, unless his illustrious remains are among the spoils of war and the wounds they bear are pronounced on competent authority to be necessarily mortal.

Mr. TOMMY WARREN, the light-we gillst, has been honorably cleared from the charge of stealing a watch. Pugflists are among the great men of the time, and their mighty pickers and stealers should never be used to pick pockets and steal watches. It is well, then, that Mr. WARREN'S reputation should not come to be light weight.

In the matter of taking his official oath Senator Worth seems to be more modest and particular and to have a better memory than some of his colleagues. He had a tight squeeze last fall, and had to strain all his sinews.

Mr. J. HUBBELL, once well known as a collector, will not get back to Congress. His little dream has been disturbed. He has been knocked out. HUBBELL's bubble has burst.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is making n unofficial visit to the Emperor and empire of Russia with interesting results: Mr. GLAD-STONE is making an unofficial tour upon the Continent of Europe, which is likely to produce yet more interesting results; Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN is making an official visit to Washington and Ottawa, from which no great results have accrued so far. The two English statesmen who are roving through Russia and Italy, in an unofficial way, at their own expense, are doing work which bids fair to influence the policy of their Government.

We hope, but not entirely hopefully, that the Republicans in the Legislature will take young Cole's advice, and behave themselves.

The steamer Stanley left Leopoldville on Nov. 15 for the Upper Congo and the Aruwimi River. Her return to Stanley Pool is expected early this month, and it is believed that about two weeks later definite news about the fortunes of the STANLEY expedition will be received by cable. It is not unlikely that the expedition itself returned to Yambuga on the Aruwimi some time in November, but it had no means of descending the river or of forwarding news. After the Stanley's second trip to Yambuga she was laid up at Leopoldville for repairs, and no other vessel was available for a trip to the upper river, above Bangala, which is soveral hundred miles below the Aruwimi camp to which STANLEY expected to return The Stanley will call at Stanley Falls to see how Trepu Tip is faring. There is reason to believe that the other Arab traders are opposing to the utmost his attempts to suppress the slave trade at the Falls. The news has spread throughout Central Africa that he has entered the service of the whites, and the latest couriers from the great lakes arriving at Zanziba say that all the Arab traders are greatly incensed by the present attitude of the former leader in the slave and ivory trade.

Less than one-quarter of the offenders arrested by the police of this city during the past year were women, and intoxication was the charge against nearly one-half of these. The statistics of this city, year after year, furnish a complete refutation of the ignorant assertion that the evil propensities and practice of the male sex are no worse than those of the other sex. Man is not the equal of woman in moral quality, as evinced by the action of both.

We are glad to know that Philadelphia is growing, but we are compelled to add that the record of the number and cost of the buildings erected there during the past year, and the past few years. makes but a slender show in emparison with that of this bounding meREWS PROM MEXICO.

New Railroads and Big Mining Enterpr

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26,-It is rumore that the Federal Government intends to place a duty on the exportation of ore, with a view of promoting the prosperity of the smelting in-dustry in the republic. It is also said that the Government contemplates loaning money to companies erecting smelters, and taking mortgages on the properties. Should a heavy ex-port duty be put on, none but the richest grade ores could be sent abroad for reduction. St. Louis and Chicago people have bought the famous Santa Anna silver mine in S

The property, being flooded, was abandoned in 1812. Since that time efforts have been made to pump out the water, but all operations were

to pump out the water, but all operations were abandoned on account of the presence of hostile Indians. The new owners have sunk a shaft, and expect scon to reach a point directly underneath where the richest ore was taken out in old times. If a rich deposit is struck the mine will be thoroughly pumped out.

The preliminary reconnoissance of the route from Vera Cruz to Acapulco has just been made by the engineering experts sent over from England, and feasible and comparatively economical routes have been found. A novelty on this line will be the employment of rack railways on the heaviest grades, by means of which trains of great weight can easily be drawn over difficult ground. The construction of the Intercoesance Railway to the Pacific coast now appears likely to be accomplished. It will be the first Mexican railway from sea to sea.

SIMON CAMERON KNEW HIM. He Meets Again an Acquaintance of his

Enrly Life. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.-Simon Came-

ron spent the holiday at his residence in this city. The leading citizens called to pay their respects. He received in his library, bore up during the day, though he felt the necessity of retiring early in the evening Among the callers was an old man who resides in Iowa. Nearly half a century ago, when Gen Cameron was manager of the Middletown Bank, a young man named Green was employed as messenger. The duties of a bank messenger at the time were to carry the mail, sweep out the bank, and attend to the odds and ends about the building. The young man was faithful to his duties and prospered in his affairs. When Gen. Cameron left the bank to assume public duties, Green went West. He never returned until last week, and never saw Gen. Cameron from their separation until today. When Green came into the room, in which a number of callers were assembled, the venerable statesman took him by the hand and, after some hesitation, pronounced his name. The congratulations that followed were exceedingly interesting, not only to the geutleman concerned, but to all who witnessed the event. Bank, a young man named Green was em

#### ALBANY FASHION NOTES.

James William Husted has bought a new scarf pin. It is a corrugated gold claw on a spiral pin, with a clear stone to furnish brilliancy. Among his latest scarfs are a combination of red and brown tones in silk and a blending of blue and black figures in a corded silk four-in-hand. Senator Jacob A. Cantor has adopted a new style of

wearing his hair. The ends are trimmed even and of moderate length, instead of the usual way of leaving the nape of the neck bare.

Senator Michael Cotter Murphy has a new hat. It is a ross between a felt and a pot hat. It is quite bec

his bright blue eyes.
Senator Edward P. Reilly has gained 21 pounds in weight since last year. His new hat is a black felt, pot shape, and is worn with a white silk muffer around his

Assemblyman Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan has a new blue Meiton overcost that he could get big money on from any second-hand clothing dealer or pawn shop. Assemblyman Cromwell, a descendant of the Great Protector, and the man who defeated Edward Augustn Moore on Staten Island last fall, always wears a silk hat.

Col. Robert Ray Hamilton has shaved off his beautiful
side whiskers, to the improvement of his appearance in

point of dignity and serenity.

Assemblyman Ernest Howard Crosby wears his beard

bushier at the sides.

Assemblyman Nichael Brennan uses wax on his short lyman Daniel Ebenezer Finn has cropped the

Assemblyman William S. McKenna gives nis mons tache the same curve at both ends. The sweep of the curve is about seventy degrees, and care is taken to

Assemblyman Fremont Cole was too busy in his Speakership canvass to have his hair out until the beginning of the new year.

Senator Henry J. Coggeshall wears a soft felt hat that is not so becoming as was the silk hat he wore last year.

Since Frank B. Arnold left the Assembly for the Senator.

able hat, with a brim about a quarter of an inch to narrow for his style of countenance. Senator Nichael F. Collins of Troy still has the light

Assembly at its spring opening last session.

No one but rural Assemblymen wear beards. It is not good form for a New York Assemblyman to wear more than a moustache, though Mr. Crosby defies the dictate of legislative fashions. An Assemblyman who becomes

Senator is expected to wear more hair on his face and muititude of their scarf pins than do the Senators.

### LOADED OPERA GLASSES.

No Need to Go Out Between the Acts with a From the Detroit Tribune. Two men and a woman visited Gorman's

Minstrels at Dotroit last week, entering the theatre when the programme was about half over. The tric was very flashily dressed. The elder man wore a sealskin cost and the other a magnificent Inverses. The stood up and removed them with great estantation.
Finally they became settled down and stared through big opera glasses at the performance. The persistence with which they levelled their glasse

at the stage excited comment. The glasses were almost as large as those used for field purposes. The woman, with an insipid smile, satidly sucking the handle of her talking in a monotone and applauded uproariously every situation on the stage. Finally he joined in with E. M. Hall on a banjo solo. The younger man tried to sup press his companion's exuberance, with partial success.
Then the woman commenced to whistle. The party
were undeniably intoxicated. Manager Wright finally sienced their hilariousness by threatening to remove them
"I was afraid of those people the moment they en

"Well, you can tell by their opera glasses that they meant trouble. Those are the latest fad. No more going out between acts. You see, there are three cylinders. The centre one and the outer part of the two others are faise. Four whiskey glasses of liquor can be placed in this glass. A little tin tube extends into the centre cyl-inder. When drawn partly out it opens the valve at its inner end. As many persons hold an opera glass with both hands the deception is perfect, and the contents of the cylinder can be drunk to the last drop. An inventive genius in Washington got up the idea only this fail, and he is making a good thing out of it, although lorgnette handles that will hold liquor or perfume are by no means a new thing."

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Will you kindly insert in your columns which is the correct expression: To wear a cane, or to carry a cane; JERRY CITY, DEC. SM. W. B. KELLY. Both expressions may be proper, and which of them should be used by our correspondent depends upon the state of mind in which be uses the cane. If he carries his came for defence (one of the first meanings of "to wear"), he wears it, as he would wear a sword. But it he takes it along merely for ornament, or for diversion, or for occupation, or on account of fashion, we should say that he carries it. For example, no one would think of saying that Mr. John L. Sullivan wore a cane. He depends for defence upon his ponderous fists. We don't suppose that he ever touched a cane with the thought of ising it as a billy. He only carries it.

But while on the subject of carrying canes, it must be

said that some men carry them outrageously. Those for sensate individuals who are given to tucking their canhorizontally under one arm, and threatening other persons eyes deserve to have the end of it twisted off. The stairs of the elevated stations are full of such cane

Being Passed By.

He (to Miss Breezy)—What a wonderful amount of self-possession your friend, Niss Wabsah, has Miss Broszy.—Yes, poor Clara! and I am afraid she always will have self-possession. This is her sixth season, you know.

The Right Size. Matter-of-fact Mother (to fashionable daugh

manuer ter, who is going out)—Clars, I think your bustle is allo suther too large to look wall.

Fashiounable Daughter—I know, mamma; but you have no idea how suppery the sidowalks are.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

It May Advice Submitting to Arbite

to Main Points in Cont WASHINGTON, Jan. 3,-There is good ground for believing that the liberal holiday indulged was meant to be hardly less fruitfu than its previous working sessions. When it adjourned the time was already ripe for sound ing the Dominion authorities as to what they were willing to agree to. The preliminary conferences had gone far enough to show that the American participants did not regard themselves as empowered even to discuss comme cial reciprocity. Any decision on this subject must be made by Congress, as being a part of the customs regulations of the country. This practically left before the Commission only two questions, those of conceding to our fish ing vessels the commercial rights in Canadian ports of which they have been deprived and the determination of the headland dispute. On both these subjects, it is thought, consul-

tations have since been had at Ottawa. Mr. Chamberlain is presumably anxious, on both personal and public grounds, not to go back to England without accomplishing a definite result. It would react on his reputation as a man of affairs and on his political prospects t make a fizzle of the fishery conference. On the other hand, to have brought to a satisfac-tory conclusion a delicate and difficult, if not dangerous, international dispute, would help his political fortunes. And apart from per tance for England, in the present disturbed ndition of the Old World's affairs, to get rid betimes of any source of uncertainty and weakness in her foreign relations. Should she be involved in a European war she would be made anxious by having this fishery dispute unsettled.

Yet the existing deadlock on these two points s clear. The American contention that the three-mile limit defining the inshore waters over which Canadian jurisdiction extends must follow the indentations of the coast, has bee steadily opposed by the Dominion. It is true that Secretary Bayard, in a letter to Ministe Phelps, empowered the latter to propose to Lord Iddesleigh the adoption of a width of ten miles at the mouth as a definition of those bays in which our fishermen are not to take fish, basing his action on the Paris convention of Au gust, 1839, between France and Great Britain. But Lord Salisbury, who made the reply to this proposal, rejected it, and the Canadian contention still remains that of measuring territorial limits from headland to headland. In like manner, Canada's refusal to give our vesse their commercial rights has been emphasized by an amended act for seizing and confiscating foreign vessels which imposes far severer per alties than the act 33 Victoria, chapter 15. Under these circumstances it might seem

impossible to save the Commission from being a dead failure; but it is be lieved that the result of the present vaca tion meditations and consultations will be an attempt to resort to arbitration on the two points of dispute thus involved. Should this design be carried out the Commission would at least be saved from humiliation. The argument in favor of arbitration is that both the points which would be submitted to a tribunal are distinctly matters of international law, and in no way trench upon the preroga-tives of Congress in determining matters involving customs duties. Whether a reciprocity treaty exists or not, it is highly important to determine the question of marine jurisdiction under the three-mile limit; and a decision upon the validity of the headland theory would be in a peculiar sense appropriate to an internation al tribunal. Much the same could be said of the determination of the commercial rights of our fishing vessels in Canadian ports, as this would turn upon the interpretation of the treaty of 1818, and of those acts of Parliament passed bout thirty years later, which, under th American view, established commercial rights that had not been conveyed by that treaty. It is thought that the limitation of the

work of the conference to these two points, on which the American authorities have always insisted, and the exclusion for the present of all considerations of trade reciprocity, would be a sufficient advantage to meet the approval of the American people, and also to disarm the hostile action apprehended from Congress. On the other hand. England has of late been com mitting herself so decidedly to the policy of ar bitration that she could not refuse such a set tlement without great inconsistency. Canada would be left in the lurch as to procuring trade reciprocity in return for those inshore fishing privileges which no one wishes to buy; but she would still have the hope of obtaining a favorable decision from the refer points submitted to them.

If the surmise is correct as to the recom endation of a resort to arbitration, there will still be not a few obstacles to remove. The process of defining precisely what subject shall be so submitted is one beset with difficulties and with the danger of renewing the old differences of opinion and purpose. Besides, it re mains to be seen what Congress will have to say on the whole question of the Commission and its work. Thus far it has kept silent; but this is obviously due to the fact that no busi ness of importance could be transacted prior to the holidays.

### The Check Will Never be Cashed,

Judge Maurice J. Power found in his overcoat, after Mr. Manning's death, a letter directed to Col. John R. Fellows. This letter had
been handed to the Judge during the exciting
political campaign in November last, when Col.
Fellows was a candidate for District Attorney.
The Judge was requested to deliver the letter
to Col. Fellows personally. He placed it in his
overcoat pocket, and forgot all about it. Upon
discovering the letter he gave it to the Colonel,
who promptly opened it. It was from Danlel
Manning, and it was filled with cheering words
and a check for \$50, which he begged the Uclonel
to accept, and use for his election expenses.
The Colonel's eyes filled with thears as he read
the letter from his old-time chiel. That
money," he said, "can never be drawn. I shall
frame the check and place it in my room where
I can see it every day and remember the great
and generous friend whose heart went with his
eignature." From the Philadelphia Press.

John L's Opinion of H. R. H.

John L.'s Opinion of H. R. H.

From the Giaspon News and Star.

In answer to a question regarding his reception by the Prince of Wales. Mr. Bullivan said: "I think the Prince a very decent sort of fellow, indeed. I never was so much surprised in my life as when I first set eyes on him. because I expected to see a rather old man, with, perhaps, a dissipated look from high life. Why, he looked altogether different! He was a fine, genial man whom you would recognize at first aight to be a gentleman. Everybody, I think, likes the Prince, for I never heard a man speak a disrespectful word regarding him. I met his cousin—or the Queen's cousin, is it?—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar—over in Dublin. He came and shock hands with me. The day the Prince of Wales saw me spar there were about fifty people altogether present. I only want to see the Queen now, and I'll be satisfied. They tell me she is a short, fat woman; but in her photographs she has a very pleasant face.

Passing Strange.

From the Cleveland Leader Alli-Son,
H-awley,
Blain-F,
Ila-R-rison,
Gresha-M,
Ev-A-rts,
Li-N-coln From the Columbus Dispatch.

Bo-B Lincoln.
Al-Lison.
Ev-A ris.
Harr-Lson.
Sherma N.
Hawl E-y. From the Washington Critic. She-R-man. C-A rilate. Evar T.e. Morri S.on.

Time to Let Up a Little. Wife (reading)-This paper says that a West

rn orator refers to the mule as the " animal kingdom."

Hasband—Yea, poor mule. He has been a subject of abuse from time immemorial.

Something Harder.

Minister—So you go to school, do you. Bobby Bobby-Yes, sir Ninister—Let me hear you spell kitter. Bobby—I'm getting too big a boy to spell kitten.

almost enough to put those who sing the printipal parts in sick beds, so great is the strain upon their voice and physical strength. The lightopers almost invariably ceeds one of Wagner's works on this account.

Frement Cole of Schuyler county, the new Speaker of the Assembly, is known to the frequenters of two ey three hotels in town. He is a pale, slender young man, who would be boyish looking were it not for the light-brown beard he wears almost all over his face. His voice is low and soft, and his most serious dissipation; to found in the game of euchra, which he is fond of play-ing with the ladies. He is most distinguished for his clean record and affiliations in Albany.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAR.

One Wagner night at the Metropolitan Opera House &

A thrifty Scotch musician, who took advantage of the number of people who were at home on New Year's Day to play his bappipes through some of the best board. Day to play his bappipes through some of the best boarding house streets, enjoyed an unusual experience. On
Twenty-drst street he awoke a young man who had been
out late the night before, and who was quite put out at
being aroused from his morning nap. There was apparently nothing to throw at the knight of the bappipes
but coal, and the young man threw lump after lump
over the tops of the bowed shutters of his window. The over the tops of the bowed shutters of his window. The Scotchman soon "got on" to the scheme, and a very few minutes' practice enabled him to dodge the tumps of coal and to keep on playing at the same time. The more the young man threw the faster and more furiously the Scotchman played, and as the lumps of coal contia-ued to fly, the sleepy youth behind the shutters did not seem to suspect that the musician was playing a game as well as a tune. At the end of the concert the Scotch man gathered up a sing little basketfol of black dis-nonds and smilingly bowed his acknowldgments at As Josef Hofmann was retiring from the platform after

a double encore at a recent concert, he was seen to raise
we dingers and glance merrily at his father. The esplanation of this gesture is that the senior Hofmans
gives Josef a dime for every recall that he responds to with a reappearance and bow. Josef does not like to de this sort of thing, but his father appreciates the effect of his diminutive appearance, smiling elflike face, and funny little how upon an audience already wroughts by his playing to a pitch of enthusiasm that demands It is remarked by the old settlers hereabouts that our sat holidays began and ended in a greater flood of rus

than any they had known. The flood appeared to pen-trate all quarters. It was in the air, and the odor shigh arated the oxygen of very many prosaic resorts. An et-hilarated statistician computed yesterday that \$1.000,000 rould not cover the rum bills of the town for Christs There is a white-bearded printer of the Methodist per sussion in Harpers' establishment who is winning fam among naturalists by his researches and microscopic discoveries. There will be some interesting additions to the public knowledge of natural history when the re-

sults of his studies are given to the world. There is but a slight limp in the gait of Gen. W. g. Crawford as he takes his walk on a sunny day. He is a man of style, and looks to be yet in the prime of life. He is one of the survivors of Fort Sumter, and was a surgeon there when the first gun of the late war was fired in Charleston harbor. He afterward gained dis-tinction in the field as a soldier, and served until he was severely wounded in the leg at Gettysburg, where he was in command of the Pennsylvania reserves. He has been on the pension list for nearly a quarter of a cen-tury, and has had time to write up the first act of the war enacted at Fort Sumter. There was an hilarious rumor about the Barge Office

yesterday to the effect that Capt. Whalen, Surveyor Beattle's big-hearted assistant, has devoted many of his recent evenings practising pigeon wings and other fanc steps, and that he proposes to startle his friends and the beaux and belies with them at the ball of the Peter Cooper Post in Nilsson Hall to-morrow night. Capt. Whalen is Commander of the post, and one of his asqualitances says the Captain threatens to shave off his huge moustache if the ball isn't a success. The late Gov. Joel Parker of New Jersey used to be very fond of attending country fairs, and took a gens-ine enjoyment in their pastimes, as well as in examining the exhibits of cattle and farm products. He seemed to

know all the honest farmers as well as the young lastic and their swains, and his friendliness all around or such occasions made it an especial pleasure to be in his company. The writer hereof, who once enjoyed that pleasure, was impressed with the thought that suberester heart than Joel Parker's never beat in the State of A gentleman named Thompson who now runs a fatory in Brooklyn was a clerk in the leather store kept by Gen. Grant's father and brother in Galena at the

time Ulysses was employed there as a man of all work. It was a part of Mr. Thompson's business at that time is pay Ulysses his weekly wages, and they were so sleader that Ulysses could hardly make both ends meet inhis little house, though he sometimes used to work hard in inloading the hides from the carts that were driven in the leather store. Mr. Thompson gives many interes-ing reminiscences of that rough and obscurs period of Gen. Grant's life. P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Federation of Labor, has been visiting this town, with

P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Federation of Labor, has been visiting this town, with the object of uniting two of the organizations of carpeters. He is a New York boy by birth, and his father was a friend of Horace Greeley. He is now the foremost leader of trade unionism in the United States, and a man of powerful character, with a Napoleonic head. He was one of the earliest members of the Knights of of little schemers and mercenaries. There is no man better known or more respected among the unionists of New York than Peter J. McGuire.

### SUNBEAMS.

-Isaac Holmes of Tyler county, W. Va., recently sold a lot of well-seasoned railroad is. The were some of a lot he cut and hewed forty years ago. —Mrs. Margaret Toody of Mineral Point,

Wia, will be 100 years old in four months. She is described as a vigorous old woman, able to read without glasses, and not looking to be over 60 years old. -A citizen of Jackson, Miss., died not long ago, and his death so affected his wife that ever since she has daily written a long letter to him and placed it

-It's rare to see a man mowing on the ice. but such a sight was possible the other day at Mesai Vernon, Me. After a swamp froze up, enough grass-mained above the ice to warrant a thrifty farmer cutting it and drawing it home for bedding for his horses. -The Jewellers' Weekly says that person

day and another for the night, because the pupil of the natural eye is smaller by day than by night, and the ook natural by gas light. -A newspaper correspondent of this city says that the paster of a wealthy church recently received as a fee for marrying a young couple a handsome
locket on which were the initials of the paster's wife set
in diamonds. Inside of the locket was a \$100 bill.

—Judge Zephaniah W. Bunce of St. Clair

who wear glass eyes and can afford it have one for the

county. Mich., was born in Connecticut on Nov. 14 1767. When he was 30 years old he went West and grew sp with the country. It is said that at one time he knew personally every white man in Michigan. His home is now in Detroit, and he is apparently as clear headed as ever, and by no means feeble

-Naugatuck (Conn.) Congregationalists Naugatuck (Conn.) Congregationalists are building a parish house, a modern idea, worthy of imitation. It will have twenty-four rooms, besides hall, cloak rooms, and closets. The first floor has all assembly room, reception room. Sunday school librar, and seven class rooms; the second floor eight class rooms, reading rooms hitchen, and dining sooms; third floor for paster's study and a symmasium.

Harvey and William Johnson of East Sulvivided with the state of the stat

livan. Mc. visited a bear trap the other day and found a wounded bear. While they were endeavoring to kill it the animal seized Harvey, and before William could shoot it tore the unfortunate man so badly that his re-covery is very doubtful. The flesh was stripped from both arms, he was scalped, and received many miner ... They say that Mrs. Mynatt of Pine Log.

Ga., startied her family the other evaning by exclaiming: "Poor Susan is dead; she's gone to her rest." The person referred to was supposed to be living in Table and had not been seen by the family for years. The next mail brought a letter, saying that Susan had died suddenly at the vary hour Mrs. Mynatt had cried out. They fell in Downs Me. that two Strong -They tell in Dover, Me, that two strong

drunk by the roadside, while his wife sat by his side knitting. She had been walking home with him when he collapsed. One of the ladice asked the faithful wife: "What would become of him if he should die in this condition!" "I declare," said the knitter, "I don't know what his destiny would be in the future, but he seems to be haven, a good time now." be having a good time now."

-John Sullivan of Whitneyville, Me. John Sullivan of Whitneyville, Me., while hunting on Fietcher Brook, came upon four bears, father, mother, and two young ones. The cube took to a tree the old man ran off, but the mother charged straight at Sullivan. He had a repeating rife, and was able by steady work to put four bullets into the bear, the last one dropping her at the very mustle of the gunties had evidently been in battles before, as part of one paw was gone and a charge of buckshot was found under the skin of the head.

—Will some naturalist explain why ponies.

-Will some naturalist explain why ponies, -Will some naturalist explain why ponies, as a rule, are more intelligent than his horse! They are; and the fact receives new proof from Roakiand. Me. A citizen there who owns a horse and a peny heard that if he put good sized stones in their feed boxs they would be obliged to eat slower, and would therefore digest their food letter. He tried the pian, and it worked well with the horse: but the pony picked the stones of one by one, and dropped them on the floor, and he and this just as often as they were put in the feed best.